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ALLEN, Editor and Proprietor.
MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI.

THE reason why the big Victoria sank was because the heavy ram Camperdown struck her. The Camperdown was built to accomplish just such destructive work, but no one imagined that she would illustrate her power so terribly in time of peace.

AN Eastern juror having violated a rule of the court, pleaded prolonged and settled ignorance, but even this did not save him. The judge censured him in severe terms. The qualifications of a jurymen must be measured in that court by a peculiar standard.

ANOTHER deaf man has been run over and killed by a train. There should be a new disease called "deaf man's mania." This disease impels its victims often to go a mile out of their way to walk on the railroad. It would seem that the deaf men prefer a railroad to a concrete sidewalk.

PERHAPS the Peary expedition may come to naught. But it is impossible to estimate either the value or worthlessness of a scientific discovery in advance. Some discoveries which were at first thought useless have changed the course of civilization and vastly modified the conditions of life.

It is calculated that the handsome fortune which Edwin Booth bequeathed must have been gathered almost wholly during the last twenty years of his career, or since the failure of the theatre which he built for himself in New York in 1869, and in which he lost about all the money he had accumulated up to that time.

THE ear has brought suit for damages caused by the sinking of one of the launches of his fleet in the North river. He may win this particular suit, but when it comes to an attempt to capture a refugee from tyranny on some convenient pretext, his autocracy will find the outcome will be altogether another story.

TWO Mexicans in Arizona who did not like each other retired to a lonely canyon and fought a duel with rocks. There was no bottle-holder, no seconds, but the undertaker who attended to the one who failed to survive is authority for the statement that the duel possessed improvements totally lacking in the French style of something wounded him.

SENATOR STANFORD always wore a little butterfly necktie, one of the kind that is fashioned in a short ended bow and fastens to the collar button with a rubber loop. For many years that was the only cravat in the senator's possession. He parted with it only when it was completely worn out and his wife made him get another. The portrait by Meissonier, which cost \$15,000, has him wearing this tie.

A TIP for national guardsmen comes from Germany, though it may not be received and acted upon with any great amount of enthusiasm. Great attention is paid to practice marches over there. The men have their feet wrapped in a rag instead of encased in a stocking, and he who is footsore is punished for carelessness on the ground that his disability is due to inattention. The consequence is that there are no stragglers to speak of in the rear of a German army.

THE most verdant of crab apples, the least ripened of peaches may be and frequently are defied with wonderful success, but the toy pistol is conqueror and lays low the frames of those who have triumphed over childhood's ills and who laugh to scorn all other efforts of the allegorical being whose rapid progress is supposed to be due to the fleetness of the pale horse which he bestrides.

WE are opposed to fads in public schools, but all so called "special studies" are not "fads." Singing is not a "fad" if properly taught. The children of the people should be taught to sing the songs of the nation. The instruction in singing in the public schools should not be abolished, but radically reformed and improved. The three Rs no longer constitute all the essentials of elementary popular education.

THE civilizing and softening influence of British bayonets is manifest at Pangoon, Burmah. There the native Moslems desired to sacrifice a cow, and the English minister had a score or two of the faithful killed in the street because they declined to desist at his order. The value of the cow is, unfortunately for purposes of forming judgment on the episode, not stated, nor is there any account of the minister's interest in it. If the animal is his possibly he has a shadow of excuse.

MAN'S BROTHERHOOD

TENNYSON'S DREAM OF THE GREAT FEDERATION

See Its First Stage of Realization in the World's Congresses at Chicago—Leading Citizens of the World Come Together.

[World's Fair Correspondence.]

THE WORLD'S Congresses have commenced assembling in Chicago under the auspices of the auxiliary organization by the Columbian Exposition managers. The leading idea of these Congresses, in the language of President Charles C. Bonney, who is at the head of the movement, is to bring the leaders of human progress from the various countries of the world together at Chicago during the continuance of the World's Fair for the purposes of mutual acquaintance and the establishment of fraternal relations. Their work, adds Mr. Bonney, will be to review the achievements already made in the various departments of enlightenment, and to sum up in each Congress the progress of the world in the department involved to the date of the Congress; to make a clear statement of the living questions of the day, and to receive from eminent representatives of all interests, classes and peoples suggestions of the practical means by which further progress may be made and the prosperity of the world advanced.

To each week of the World's Congress season a group of Congresses has been assigned. They are held in concurrent or alternate sessions. This is quite practicable, because the places of meeting provided are fully adequate, and it is necessary because the number of Congresses is so great. These Congresses will not be held in the Exposition grounds at Jackson Park, but in the permanent Memorial Art Palace of the Art Institute of Chicago, which is located on the site of the former Interstate Exposition building on the Lake Front Park, at the intersection of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue. This building, sometimes called the World's Congress Art Palace, has been erected on that part with the permission of the State of Illinois and of the city of Chicago by the Art Institute of Chicago with the aid of the Columbian Commissioners.

The Art Institute authorities provided \$400,000 and the Exposition Directors added \$200,000 to that amount on condition that the building be completed and furnished to the World's Congress Auxiliary ready for use before May 1, and be exclusively used for World's Congress purposes until the close of the Fair. The conditions so far have been observed to the letter. This World's Congress Art Palace contains thirty-three halls, besides six committee rooms, all to be used for the offices of the World's Congress Auxiliary and for what are termed the special or sectional sessions and the informal conferences of the Congresses themselves. Between the wings of the Art Institute building proper two large audience rooms have been erected, each of which will seat about three thousand persons. These halls will be used for the general public sessions of the various Congresses. It will thus be possible to hold thirty-six large meetings and more than three hundred special or sectional meetings or conferences every week.

Here is a prospectus, with dates, of the Congresses to come:

JUNE	Commencing
Temperance	June 5
Moral and Social Reform	June 12
Commerce and Finance	June 19
JULY	
Music	July 3
Literature	July 10
Education	July 17
AUGUST	
Engineering	July 31
Art, Architecture, Etc.	July 31
Government, Law Reform, Politics	August 7
General	August 14
Science and Philosophy	August 21
SEPTEMBER	
Labor	August 28
Religion, Missions, Church	September 4
Sunday Rest	September 28
OCTOBER	
Public Health	October 10
Agriculture	October 17

These are the mere outlines, however. Thus the temperance Congresses include separate gatherings on separate days of the National Temperance Society of America, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Catholic Temperance Societies, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Vegetarian Societies, and all social purity organizations. The questions discussed will be "Penology and its



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Relations to Confirmed Inebriates," "Intoxication and the Marriage Tie," "The Church and the Drink Traffic," and hosts of kindred themes. Most Worthy Patriarch Charles A. Everett of the Sons of Temperance is actively interesting himself, and the sixty-seven thousand members have arranged for a full representation. The Father Mathew League will be out in force also, as will be all the Catholic societies. The Total Abstinence and Repevencence Union sends adherents from all over the world. Rev. Thomas Barry of Philadelphia, Bishop Horstman of Cleveland, and Cardinal Gibbons are working hard for the success of this Congress.

When the musicians assemble Walter Damrosch and Theodore Thomas are to be conspicuous in the proceedings, unless the original program falls through. T. Henry French and, perhaps, S. Arthur Sullivan will deal with musical criticism. Reginald de Koven is expected to dilate upon American comic opera.

It should be stated in this connection that no admission fee will be charged to any of the Congresses held under the direct auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and after providing for the delegates to a given Congress the remaining seats will be given to persons interested, who will be admitted as attending members after having registered in the office of the Secretary, who will issue membership tickets. Badges have been prepared for the several Congresses to be worn for purposes of identification and as evidence of membership, and official membership medals in bronze, silver and gold, beautifully designed and having a place for the owner's inscription form souvenirs of these gatherings. The auxiliary will also make a full report of the proceedings of the Congresses, to be properly edited and published in book form, forming a history in extenso of the hundred and more Congresses.

An interesting occasion will be the week during which the humane societies gather. Mrs. Caroline Earle White will be heard in protest against the tortures of vivisection and Dr. John Morris of Baltimore is expected to maintain the opposite side of the controversy. Secretary Martin Van Buren Davis and President Eaton of the American Humane Association, will attend. The instructors of the feeble minded are also to gather and intend projecting another memorial of Albert Gallaudet, who first taught the deaf and dumb. Gen. Booth also marshals his Salvation Army as the sixth Congress of the week. Miss Van Norden, the young, well connected and wealthy New York girl, whose admission into the army occasioned a sensation not long ago, is expected to attend.

Venerable Frederick Fraley, the aged president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, will preside over the assembled delegates from boards of trade all over the world unless his health is too much impaired. A Congress of merchants will include John Wanamaker, who, it is hoped, can spare sufficient time to wield the gavel and make an address on "Business as a Regulator of National Policies."

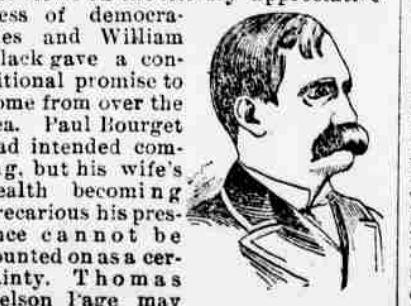
The bankers will listen, perhaps, to Gov. Lidderdale of the Bank of England and to Delegate Cannon of the International Monetary Conference. Anthony Joseph Drexel promises to make an address if his engagements permit.

The insurance men will include Richard A. Curdy of New York and Samuel R. Shipley of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Pennsylvania, two noted authorities. The authors are to discuss the literary destinies of nations on July 10. William D. Howells has been asked to give his views on the literary appreciation of democracy and William Black gave a conditional promise to come from over the sea. Paul Bourget had intended coming, but his wife's health becoming precarious his presence cannot be counted on as a certainty. Thomas Nelson Page may read a paper. The CARROLL D. WRIGHT week in which the authors come together will also be given over to historians, librarians, philologists and folk lore enthusiasts. Such men as Prof. Fischer of Yale; Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia; Dr. McCosh, the Nestorian ex-President of Princeton; and Congressman Thomas Dunn English, the eminent verse writer, will be delegates, it is stated.

The Department of Education has the week beginning July 12. The Congresses will be of college fraternities, public school authorities, kindergarten educators—Mrs. Cleveland having taken a personal interest in the latter—and the faculties of colleges and universities. Prof. Thos. G. Moulton, formerly of Cambridge, England, leads a university extension phalanx, while Bishop Keane of the Catholic University, Dr. Young of the Presbyterian Seminary, Dr. McAllister of the Drexel Institute, and others of equal renown will give the benefit of their experience.

Of course, amid such an aggregation of assemblies, only the more prominent can be selected for mention. The general department, which opens Aug. 14, has some very important features. "Africa, The Continent and The People," will be discussed by the flower of the negro race of this country and abroad, as well as by renowned whites. Frederick Douglass, ex-United States Senator B. K. Bruce and a delegation of Libarians will contribute their views.

A chess congress will be unique in



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the annals of the royal game, and, perhaps, never in the history of the board will so many eminent players be assembled in a single place. From Germany comes young Lasker, who has been amazing movers all over the world. Walbrodt, Steinitz, W. Penn Shipley of Philadelphia, Dr. Simonson, A. B. Hodges, Blackburne, England's strongest player, Mason and others will speak or furnish papers. The Scotch gambit, the pawn play, the modern and ancient systems and the game's history are all to be exhaustively considered. Astronomy's representatives will probably include the eminent Italian Schiaparelli, or, if not, a star searcher of his selection. The Lick Observatory will also send a delegate, and Prof. Snyder, Dr. Newman, Mrs. Parker and others are working hard to make the gathering a success. Science and philosophy will be represented by Congresses of chemists, electricians, geologists, pharmacists and meteorologists. The horticulturists, who meet on Aug. 16, are being actively aided by George W. Childs, no less famed as a rose grower than as a benefactor of his kind.

The labor men will be emphatically in evidence. The condition of labor is to be considered by one Congress, work and wages of women and children by another, the statistics of labor are to be dealt with by Carroll D. Wright, the literature and philosophy of the labor movement by Thomas H. Ely and, perhaps, Henry George, who has also been considering the feasibility of dealing with arbitration within the single taxers' assembly. Economic sciences are to be taken up on Aug. 28. Taxation and revenues, the single tax on land, profit sharing, weights, measures, coinage and postage will be exhaustively debated. John Foster, Thomas G. Shearman, Prof. Gilman, A. Loudon Snowden and Postmaster-General Bissell are to take part that week.

The religious Congress will represent every shade of belief, from the Catholics, who are elaborately preparing for their meeting, to the esoteric Buddhists, who have likewise arranged to come. William J. Onahan and Archbishop Feenan, of the Prairie City, are managing the affairs of the Catholic Congress, which is to discuss the school question, marriage, and the State, divorce and similar topics. Archbishops Ryan, Corrigan, Riordan and others will speak and the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, will attend.

The Jews are to

LYMAN J. GAGE, have a notable gathering. If Baron Hirsch can get over from England by September he will attend. The Rothschilds may have a representative. De Witt Seligman, Rabbi Krauskopf, the brothers Mendes and equally eminent Israelites will represent this country. The fate of Jerusalem and matters pertaining to Hebrew welfare are to be deliberated upon. The Lutheran synod, council and conference convene during religious week, and the Greek Church in America will hold its first international convention.

Present indications point to a brilliant series of gatherings, and the benefit of the fair itself can readily be imagined.

The University of New Zealand, which attained its majority in 1892, has an excellent record to show. In 1892 782 persons were examined for matriculation, degrees, etc., and last year the number rose to 903. Of these 408 were candidates for matriculation, 210 for the first or second stage of the first degree, 36 for honors in arts or science, and the remainder for higher degrees or for certificates qualifying for practice in law or medicine. In the same year 48 persons, of whom 12 were women, proceeded to their first degree and 130 appear in the calendar as students who have kept one year's terms—a remarkable result for a population of about two-thirds of a million, including but few of the leisure classes. Two points in the organization of the university deserve special notice. The examination for both stages of the B. A. and B. Sc., and for the higher degrees, are conducted by examiners, resident in the mother country, including men of the very highest distinction in their several branches of study. It would be difficult to devise a better method of keeping in touch with older and larger educational centers. Another difficult problem has been solved. Candidates for degrees are, as a rule, expected to have attended lectures at an affiliated college, but exemption is granted to students engaged in learning a trade or profession, or in earning their livelihood, as well as to those residing more than ten miles from such a college. These students are required, however, to enter their names on the college books and to pass their examinations as well as those of the university.

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In the eve of acorns, before the time of Ceres, a single barleycorn had been of more value to mankind than all the diamonds of the mines of India.—H. Brooks.

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A GREAT WAR ARTIST.

Frederick Villiers, Famous in War Times, Now in America.

[Chicago Correspondence.] Frederick Villiers, the famous war artist, has been in Chicago making World's Fair sketches for the London Black and White. Villiers and the great English war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, are close friends and have gone through several campaigns together.

"One day in the summer of the Serbian War of 1876," says Mr. Forbes, "there came to me in the dunghill village of Paratchin a picturesque looking, frank-faced young fellow wearing a flat cap from beneath which escaped a wild mop of light brown curls, who said his name was Villiers, and who presented a letter from Mr. Thomas, of the Graphic. This puer ingenue indolis was shy—rare and pleasing trait in these latter days—but he was at once practical and ardent. Being extremely hungry, he wanted to be fed, and then he desired to be promptly accommodated with the spectacle of a bloody battle in the heart of which he would make sketches which should thrill with FREDERIC VILLIERS the artistic heart of Mr. Thomas. I got him a beefsteak—the last he ate for a good many days. I could not gratify him by ordering a battle to follow, but that form of 'second course' he had the fortune to share in very soon. A week later he 'smelt his first shell' on the heights above Alexinatz, when Tcherniaeff drove back the Turks from their attack on his position, after which he had a turn of ambulance service in the shamble hospitals of Alexinatz. A few weeks later, when Osman's cannon were making things extremely unpleasant for the Serbian militiamen who had rashly taken the offensive against that commander's position over against Saitchar, I vividly remember the Russian General Dochoutoff oburgating Villiers vehemently on account of his recklessness, as that young man sat on a hillock among the dropping shells while he calmly sketched the hard-fought struggle. Dochoutoff was right. Among Villiers' faults is—or was, for he may have reformed since—he and I campaigned together—a regardlessness of personal danger, to which accusation, however, he would, no doubt, plead the truism that it is among the obvious duties of the war artist to take his life in his hand."

A WONDERFUL ENGINE. It is on Exhibition at the World's Fair and Attracts Great Interest. [World's Fair Correspondence.] The Transportation Building is a mine of interest for those who will get away from the much-traveled central aisle and poke around in the annex where the locomotive engines and trains are exhibited. It makes one long more than ever to travel to see the regal "palace cars" provided by English, German and American companies. The display of locomotives is very nearly appalling. One of the most notable exhibits is the biggest engine in the world, a picture of which is printed herewith. It is called "C. F. Winby's Patent Four Cylinder, High Pressure Express Locomotive" and is a wonder of bigness. The driving wheels while in most American locomotives are frequently not more than four or five feet across here have a diameter greater than the height of men. In exact figures they are seven feet and six inches across. The diameter of the trucks is four feet. The pressure is 180 pounds. The dimensions of the cylinders are: Inside, 17x22 inches; outside, 16½x24 inches. The weight on the drivers is 50,640 pounds. The grate surface is twenty-eight square feet. The heating furnace is 2,050 square feet. The total weight of the locomotive is 134,400

THE LARGEST ENGINE IN THE WORLD. The exhibit has excited great interest among engineers and railway officers and has been the source of wonder to other visitors.

New Dormitory for Harvard. By the will of Katherine Page Perkins, of Boston, Harvard College receives \$150,000 for a dormitory, to be called Perkins Hall, as a memorial to Rev. Daniel Perkins, his grandfather, Dr. Richard Perkins, and his brother William Foster Perkins, who were graduates of the college. The Boston Society of the New Jerusalem is left \$5,000, the income is to be expended for refreshments at church gatherings. Other bequests are: Women's Educational Union, \$1,000; Bostonian Society \$4,000; Boston Homeopathic Hospital, \$12,000, for two free beds; Home for Aged Couples, \$2,000, kindergarten department of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, \$1,000. Some private bequests are made and the balance of the estate is divided equally between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the Harvard annex.

Trust him with little who, without proofs, trusts you with everything, or when he has proved you, with nothing.—Lavater.

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